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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

PLAN PROVIDES FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

TWO-YEAR PLAN CALLS FOR RADIO INCREASE -- Bashkimi, No 1528, 18 Nov 49

The principal Albanian industries have developed in value as follows since the war (1938 equals 100):

Industry	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
All types	78.03	105.40	167.69	321.6	450.98
Food	69.26	105.46	228 98	292.04	280.26
Textile	32.21	8.19	53.49	252.76	238.76
Leather, shoe, and rubber	34.33	67.98	319.92	493.36	717.08
Lumber	32.81	66.49	115.04	134.41	178.08
Tobacco	179.86	134.09	218.11	322.50	615.64
Chemical	43.95	63.98	101.93	164.49	268.74
Electric power	120.88	215.01	369.92	454.47	547.70

In 1945, a State Administration was formed for various factories, especially for olive oil mills and printing establishments. One of its projects was decentralization of the olive oil industry from centers where production exceeded local demand to areas where oil mills had never existed before. By the end of 1948, a total of seven oil mills had been moved and their former sites occupied by new construction.

By the end of 1948, the Albanian government had invested 500 million lek in industrial reconstruction, rationalization, machinery and equipment, relocating, and new construction.

The following installations which had been damaged during the war were rebuilt: the "1 Maj" Flour Mill in Durres and the flour mills at Gjirokaster, Elbasan, etc; the oil, rice and alcohol factories at Vlore, Elbasan, and Drenove; the brewery and large cement factory at Shkoze (Durres), the salt works at Vlore and Kavaje, the cigar factories in Tirana, the electric power plants at Vlore, Sarande, Fier, etc.

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The rationalization projects include expansion of productive capacity and improvement of technical procedures in the edible paste products factories in Durres and Shkoder; in edible oil mills, especially in the city of Vlore near the Skenderbeg Distillery, where a modern oil mill of large capacity was built; in soap factories; in leather factories, especially at Gjirokaster, where a new building for Factory No 2 was built; and in Korce, where the building was enlarged and the factory was equipped with new machinery; in textile and tobacco factories; in the printing industry; and in sawmills and electric power plants.

Besides the seven olive oil mills that were relocated, an oil-extraction and rubber factory was moved from Korce to Durres, a brick-works was moved from Elbasan to Korce, and sawmills, tobacco factories, and others were moved.

New construction includes new factory installations for the "Enver" Works which serially produces spare parts, pistons, belts, etc., that formerly had to be imported; "Mihal Duri" in Tirana; the Sugar Mill in Korce; 13 sawmills; five electric power plants; the fruit-preserving factory in Elbasan, etc.

The Two-Year Plan for 1940-1950 calls for an investment of 1,103,000,000 lek, or 26.61 percent of the entire Two-Year Plan, for industry alone.

The Two-Year Plan calls for the construction of a textile and cotton combine at Tirana (Yzberish), with an annual production of about 20 million meters of cloth, to begin production in 1951; a new sugar mill with an annual capacity of about 10,000 tons of sugar, to begin production in 1951, at Maliq te Korces; continuation of construction of the Selites hydroelectric power plant, which is to begin operation in 1951; construction of a wood combine in Elbasan; construction of a vegetable oil factory with an annual capacity of 4,000 tons of oil, to begin production in 1951 /location not indicated/: completion of the installations for curing tobacco, the factory for processing hemp and flax at Rrogozhine, and the cardboard factory /location not indicated/, all three of which are to begin operation during the 2-year period.

During the 2 years, plans will be made for the construction of a new cement factory with an annual production of about 40,000 tons and of a wool and cotton textile combine in Tirana.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION UP SINCE WAR -- Zeri i Popullit, No 279, 19 Nov 49

Construction in Albania has increased as follows since the war (1938 equals 100): 1945, 138; 1946, 345; 1947, 533; 1948, 625; and 1949, 663.

Industrial construction increased as follows (1946 equals 100): 1947, 189; 1948, 536; and 1949, 929.

Construction of transportation installations (bridges, roads, railroads, and harbors) increased as follows (1938 equals 100): 1945, 251; 1946, 262; 1947, 606; 1948, 498; and 1949, 255.

Construction of hydroelectric power plants and irrigation canals, and reclamation works increased as follows (1946 equals 100 percent): 1947, 102; 1948, 165; and 1949, 182.

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